

those, which are engendered through the concerted action of the three Doshas, or which appear on any of the Manna Sthdnas of the body and are marked by an intolerable burning sensation within, although they are felt cold on the surface, or which are attended with cough, emaciation, prostration of the bodily strength and a distaste for food with a copious fetid discharge from their inside, should be regarded as incurable. Ulcers, which do not show any sign of healing in spite of the applications of proper remedial agents and measures, should be pronounced as incurable.

CHAPTER CXCL.

t)ttANVANTA&i said :•—Now hear me, O Sushruta, discourse on the Nid&nam of fractures of bone-joints (Bhagnas), which may be divided into six kinds such as, the Utpishtam (Fractures brought about through the friction of two bones), Vishlishtam (dislocation), Vivartitam (Retroversion), Tirjakgatam (obliquely turned up), Kshiptarn (displacement from sockets) and Adhah-kshiptam (such displacement in a downward direction). Bone-shafts lying between two bone-joints are called Kandas, and twelve different kinds of fractures of bone-shafts (Kinda-Bhagnas) have been recognised in practice, which are called Karkataka (crab-like), Ashvakarna (horse-ear), Vichurnita (Smashed), Pichchhita

(flattened) Chhalliki (splintered), K4nda-
bhagna (bone-
fractures), Atipititam (hung down),
Majjigatam, Sphutit'am,
Vakra (bent) and the two kinds of
Chhinnam.

Incapacity of stretching or flexing the
affected limb and
its inability to bear the least touch
(extreme sensitiveness)
form the general characteristics' of all
kinds of fractured
bone-joints.